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Vol. 14 – No. 4
Winter 1960

SCI-TECH NEWS

OFFICIAL BULLETIN
OF THE
SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY
DIVISION
SPECIAL
LIBRARIES
ASSOCIATION

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Volume 14–No. 4
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Covers all phases of digital computer engineering from basic electronic design to advanced automatic programming techniques. **By R. Ledley, L. Rotolo, & J. Wilson, all of The George Washington Univ. 835 pp., 398 illus., 62 tables, $14.50.**

3. SELF-SATURATING MAGNETIC AMPLIFIERS

Basic theory, operating principles, design techniques, and applications of magnetic amplifiers employing self-saturation. **By G. Lynn, T. Pula, J. Ringelman, & F. Timmel, Westinghouse Elec. Corp. 232 pp., 152 illus., $8.00.**

4. FLAME PHOTOMETRY

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5. CONCRETE ENGINEERING HANDBOOK

How to plan, design, and construct modern concrete structures. Gives tested procedures, design criteria, standards, and theory. **Edited by William S. La Londe,** Newark College of Eng.; and **Milo F. Janes; Consulting Eng. 1172 pp., 619 illus., $25.00.**

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8. INTRODUCTION TO SOLIDS

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9. PROPULSION SYSTEMS FOR SPACE FLIGHT

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Explains the full range of infrared radiation components, operation, and materials. Analyzes a typical system. **By H. Hackforth, Northrop Corp. 303 pp., 172 illus., $10.00.**

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SCI-TECH NEWS

The Official
Bulletin Of
The Science-Technology Division
Special Libraries Association

STAFF

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Bibliography Digest ..... Mildred Benton
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Science-Technology Serials ..... Andrew S. Glick
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.
Van Nuys, Calif.

Section, Chapter &
Committee News ..... Rebecca Taggart
School of Aeronautical Engineering
Purdue University
Lafayette, Indiana

PUBLICATION POLICY

Although SCI-TECH NEWS is the official bulletin of the Science-Technology Division of Special Libraries Association, the content of articles and editorials is not to be construed as being or representing the official position of the Division.

MANUSCRIPTS

Division authors are invited to submit manuscripts for publication in SCI-TECH NEWS. Because of space limitations, articles should be limited to 1600 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper. Although every effort will be made to carry all valid articles received, space limitations may require some articles to be held for subsequent publication. Copy deadline is Feb. 1, April 15, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1 for the Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter issues.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

All Special Libraries Association members who elect to join the Science-Technology Division receive subscriptions to SCI-TECH NEWS. Their annual subscription fee of $.50 is paid by the Division from the allotment of the members' dues by SLA to the Division.

Non-members may subscribe for $1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING

For space rates on advertising, write the editor. Members may advertise at $.50 per line; $1.50 minimum.

OFFICES

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Second class postage permit granted at Tullahoma, Tenn.

THE EDITOR SAYS:

With some doubt as to the size, the new Editor is stepping into a pretty big shoe to shoo this technical journal on its way. He feels as conspicious as a Mau Mau in a muumuu and wishes, though he knows better, there was a good substitution for brains. The only substitution that comes to his little mind is to use someone else's intelligence—namely, gentle technical reader, **yours.** In a word he needs your help: not just to keep **Sci-Tech News** on an even keel—no—but to make it better, if we can. The new Editor will use a line (slightly modified) from dynamic Gordon Randall: "Treat people kindly, but work ideas over." We will use **Sci-Tech News** to air our ideas, to search for answers, to do our business better in technical libraries. We invite letters to the Editor and hope for many stimulating suggestions and viewpoints.

Another aim is for interesting reading. Negatively, if an article is not read, or if it is started and not finished, or if, before it is finished you wish it were, much of the original thesis is lost. Positively, if the article is jazzy, if the author includes colorful writing with a few expressions of the time (please keep English a living language), if the author can hold attention, a thesis may be registered on the reader. When we don't register, please let us know.

From many sources comes the heartening news that a contributing reason for membership in SLA has been the receipt of "The Bibliography Digest" compiled by Mildred Benton; "Document Digest" compiled by the Chemistry Section Members and edited by Leslie B. Poland, and "Science-Technology Serials" compiled by "Flyboy" Andy Glick in **Sci-Tech News.** We are proud of you and for you.

Winifred Sewell announced in Pasadena that we would need 30,000 new librarians between now and 1970. Since this figure is double the normal number of graduates at current rates, where are they going to come from?

1. You and I in our small individual libraries can stimulate youthful interest by employment. High School students who are potential college material and college students can be given part-time employment during the school year and full-time during the summer. While they are under our influence, we should encourage them all we can.

2. Instead of starting new library schools, we should try to expand existing facilities. Where a library school takes in 200 students, we should work on them to accept 300 or more.

3. Where college grads need funds to complete the graduate year, we should try

(Continued on Page 123)

FROM

SCI-TECH'S CHAIRMAN

H. S. WHITE

Although, as I write this, the working year of the Division has just begun, the pressures of publication schedules force me to compose what amounts to a mid-year message, since the next issue will not come out until Spring.

Much of my time has been spent in organizing the committee work of our Division, of charging the members with their tasks, and pushing them off into the water to sink or swim for themselves. Some of the committees are already stroking down-river with a strong, steady beat, and I know that they will have much to report at the midwinter meeting. There are other committees from which I have not heard as yet, and I can only hope that this is a problem of communications, and not a case of drawning.

Since the midwinter meeting is practically upon us, I wish to report that it again will be the practice of the Sci-Tech Advisory Council and Executive Board to meet at the conclusion of the Association meeting, on Saturday, February 18, at the Hotel Muehlbach in Kansas City, Missouri. For an organization as large and complex as ours, these midwinter meetings are a necessity. Even at this early date I know that there will be matters affecting ASTIA, NSF, Awards, Division and Section Structure, and many other topics which will require consideration and action. All members of the Executive Board and Advisory Council should of course plan to attend, but any other Division members will also be welcome.

Any of you who would like to have some matter brought before the meeting are asked to communicate directly with me, or to bring the matter to the attention of the proper Committee chairman. A complete roster of Officers was printed in the Fall 1960 issue.

With this issue of **Sci-Tech News** editorial responsibility passes from Gordon Randall to Frank Bennett. With the next issue Frank will take over the complete responsibility, and Gordon will retire to the watchdog and policy position of Publications Chairman. I think we all owe our thanks to Gordon for the magnificent job he has done with **Sci-Tech News**, and I know that you join me in extending best wishes and encouragement to Frank in his new assignment.

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SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY DIVISION AWARDS

AWARD OF MERIT

The Division's 1960 Award of Merit was presented to Miss Margaret ("Peg") A. Firth "in recognition of her devotion and distinguished service to the Science-Technology Division and to the field of science-technology librarianship in general".

Peg, who is presently the Librarian of United Shoe Machinery's Research Division in Beverly, Massachusetts, has been active in SLA on a national, divisional and local level for over ten years. She has been only too happy to give generously of her time and effort to carry out whatever task was asked of her, many of these with only token recognition by the membership. The Division hopes that this award has in part expressed its thanks to Peg for her untiring and unceasing efforts on its behalf.

Peg received her B. S. in Library Science from Simmons College in 1941, following her graduation from the University of Massachusetts. After working for Clark University for one year as reference assistant in the library, she moved to the Celanese Corporation in Cumberland, Maryland, where she organized a library for the Research Division. In 1945, she came to United Shoe Machinery to organize their research library.

Her many SLA offices, chairmanships, and committee memberships are too numerous to detail here, but to mention just a few: From 1954-56 she served as Secretary of the Association and as editor of the Association's Handbook of Scientific and Technical Awards in the U. S. and Canada, 1900-1952". Since 1958 she has been Chairman of the Association's Awards Committee and Chairman of Sci-Tech Division's By-Laws Committee. In 1952-53 she was Secretary-Treasurer of the Metals Division. She has also been very active in the Boston Chapter, serving as its President in 1951-52. In 1949 she was instrumental in organizing the Boston Chapter's Sci-Tech Group and was its first chairman. She is presently serving this Group as the Chairman of a committee which is presenting a very popular lecture-discussion series for beginning special librarians on "Introduction to technical library methods and use".

In addition to these many activities, she still manages to find time to relax. In her own words, she "enjoys dabbling in oils and traveling for fun".

PUBLICATION AWARD

The announcement at the Cleveland Convention that Gordon Randall had been granted the first Sci-Tech Publication Award "in recognition of his outstanding accomplishments in editing **Sci-Tech News** and his continued efforts to make this publication a worthy tool for communication between members of the Science-Technology Division" gave real gratification to many Sci-Tech librarians. It was an expression of their pleasure and satisfaction in **Sci-Tech News.** It showed their appreciation of the job that Gordon was doing for them; but more than that it was a tribute to the lively spirit of controversy that is so typical of the Sci-Tech Division.

Sci-Tech News has had a distinguished history and has long been respected as a news and abstracting bulletin, but the respect which it won was devoid of enthusiasm. When Gordon announced in his "New Broom" editorial in the fall of 1959 that "we will strive to provide you with a quarterly which you will want to read the day it is published," he was promising a new role for the magazine. That promise has been fulfilled completely. Today **Sci-Tech News** abounds in interesting articles and satisfying features. It sports a cover which boasts of its contents and carries the continuous paging expected of a professional journal. Its financial status has kept up with its growth through the addition of advertising and its qualification for a second class mailing permit. These are evidences of improvement that might entitle any magazine to an award, but they fail to explain the enthusiasm with which Sci-Tech members now regard their journal. That stems from the vitality and the relish of debate instilled in the magazine by the editor.

Gordon Randall is a librarian known far beyond the membership of Sci-Tech Division. Since receiving degrees from the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois Library School he has held library positions with the city of Knoxville, the TVA in Chattanooga, Carbide & Carbon in Oak Ridge and the Technical Information Service of the Atomic Energy Commission. For eight years he was Technical Information Branch Manager of ARO, Inc. at the Arnold Engineering Development Center in Tullahoma before moving last spring to his present position as Manager of the Research Library of IBM's Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York. Obviously this experience has provided him with quantities of material for articles and editorials, and even before he took over

(Continued on Page 114)

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**WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

Miss X: I can not get funds for binding little used journals. We copy quite a bit and find it is easier with unbound journals. Yet loose journals are very sloppy on the shelves. What to do?

Editor: There are stacks that have dividers on the shelf and there are steel boxes (Princeton files). There are other boxes; note ad in Special Libraries Sept. 1960 on the next to last leaf. These take up shelf space. I suggest tying them up as though you were going to send them to the bindery with the oldest on top. If the tied up bundle is too flexible, include a piece of 8x10 corrugated cardboard on the back for rigidity.

Mrs. Y: I have a small library which is LC cataloged down to but not including Cuttering. Should I or shouldn't I?

Editor: The ultimate answer is up to you. But if you want a quick and easy way to do it, now hear this. I had the same problem in a VA Hospital library only it had Dewey classification. I devised a simplified table (Bennett-Cutter Table) under which ABC - 1; DEF - 2; GHI - 3; JKL - 4; MNO - 5; PQR - 6; STU - 7; VWX - 8; YZ - 9. Bennett is B25; Randall is R15; White is W33, etc. We started on the catalog including shelf list and finished on the books without a hitch. Or if you have LC cards you can use the ones on the cards, although this means a lot of extra work.

Mr. Z: Our committee of three on the Union List of Serials has three different ideas on how we should go about it. What do you think?

Editor: The first step to become bona fide members of the Blood-shot Eyes Assoc. is to formulate once and for all a list of possible participants. Write to L.C. for abbreviations for each library (if one has not been assigned). Make a list of these abbreviations using a very small type so they can be reproduced on 3 x 5 cards. Send out your requests for periodical lists. In case you get any fancy ideas on holdings, let me warn you that you will get a very cold shoulder from most libraries. As the lists come in, underline in red pencil on the holdings card. If you can get all of the library abbreviations on one side, use the other for the correct title entry. Final editing is a headache: have plenty of aspirin on hand.

**Editor's note: A new column is being suggested to help you work out library details. I hope we don't get "Now this works in my library but may not in yours" or "How I made a library out of an old pile of magazines and a pot of glue." I hope we get bona fide questions; I hope we get workable answers. What would you do? Questions, anybody?

ACQUISITION OF SLA SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

LOYD RATHBUN, Librarian
Hughes, Communications Division

Are you not suspicious of a solicitation for an unknown charity? Most of us even question a good story from an unknown vendor. What can we expect from a hard-headed business management when we offer an opportunity to buy a sustaining membership in the Special Libraries Association, if they have never before heard of SLA?

Some companies with technical libraries are aware of SLA, but there are many others who are not. Librarians are often quiet, modest unaggressive, and efficient, and the organization for which they work may consider that they are lucky to have someone who just happens to be able to do such a good job. What they should know — what we must see that they know — is that the librarians are professionals, and proud members of a national professional organization whose purpose is to further the effectiveness of librarians and their special libraries in "putting knowledge to work".

Even the most aggressive librarians could vocally present this idea only occasionally. But we here at the Communications Division Library of Hughes Aircraft Co. have adopted a simple plan whereby this one fact, that there is such an organization and we are proud of it, is constantly before both management and patrons. With an old SLA letterhead, the paste pot, zerox and multilith we have produced note paper with the library name at the top and in a lower corner the emblem and slogan of SLA, with the full name, Special Libraries Association, above it and beneath it the word "member". Forms with this insignia are used to carry all communications of an agreeable nature, especially those calling attention to articles and books of individual interest. (Notices of the type "You are a 'bibliophile delinquent' are sent without it.) It is a quiet dignified presentation of the fact that we are not alone, but have the strength of a national association of librarians and libraries with us. When we ask for support for SLA it will be for an organization whose name, at least, will be familiar.

The deadline for copy for the Spring Issue of SCI-TECH NEWS is February 1, 1961. Please note that it should be sent to Frank G. Bennett, North American Aviation, Inc., Library — General Offices, International Airport, Los Angeles 45, California.

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SECTION, CHAPTER & COMMITTEE NEWS

Compiled by
REBECCA L. TAGGART

Before launching into the news, I shall appoint myself spokesman for the sections, committees, and chapters and convey our good wishes to the new editor, Frank Bennett. Our hearty thanks go to his predecessor, Gordon Randall, for pushing **Sci-Tech News** to its present level.

My thanks also go to the contributors to this column. The next copy deadline is February 1, as you may note in the masthead. Please submit copy to me a week in advance of this date. We hope to keep the column restricted to **Sci-Tech News** rather than including general chapter news.

PAPER-TEXTILE SECTION

Erik Hoegberg from American Viscose Corp. and Eva Winter, Scott Paper, attended the Division of Chemical Literature meetings of the American Chemical Society held in New York in September. The topics of the meetings were primary scientific and technical publications, training of information personnel, and utilization of scientific and technical information.

Eva Winter, Publicity Chairman of the section is requesting several of the paper and textile journals to give publicity to section activities and to librarianship and technical information in the industry.

PETROLEUM SECTION

Maryann Duggan, Section Chairman reports that the section is working with the American Petroleum Institute, the National Science Foundation and the University of Tulsa in an effort to develop an adequate and suitable abstracting service for exploration and production petroleum technology. As an integral part of the development of this service members of the Section are working on a classification system for exploration and production literature which is compatible with the present API classification scheme.

The Section is also cooperating with the American Petroleum Institute in a study of the feasibility of mechanizing the API abstract card file. Although this is not an official Petroleum Section project, members of the Petroleum Section are participating.

Miss Marilyn Johnson has accepted the job of local arrangements for the Section during the San Francisco convention. Mr. L. W. Traven, Vice Chairman, is contacting potential speakers for a forum on abstracting and indexing of petroleum technology literature.

ALABAMA CHAPTER

John B. McClurkin, Chapter President, reports two newly established libraries at Huntsville, Alabama. They are The Missile Intelligence Library, U. S. Army Ordinance Missile Command, Miss Catherine Green, Librarian; and the George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Miss Lois Robertson, Librarian.

Miss Florence Oltman, Air University Library, spent November in Caracas, Venezuela, where she assisted in organizing the library for the Excuela Superior of the Venezuela Air Force. This school for Venezuelan Air Force Officers corresponds to the Air University for U. S. Air Force Officers.

BOSTON CHAPTER

The workshop sponsored by Boston chapter's Sci-Tech Group for library assistants in local technical libraries held during April and May proved so popular that it is being repeated this fall as "Introduction to Technical Library Methods and Use, Six Lecture - Discussion Evenings for Beginning Librarians in Technical Libraries," in two sections, with enrollment limited to 20 in each section.

Subjects, and Leaders:

Periodicals and Serials	Dorothy Hart
Books	Elizabeth Weeks
Other materials	
Part I	Joan Morris
Part II	George Adelman
Reference and Service	
Part I	Barbara Spence
Part II	Hanna Friedenstein

Barbara M. Hill
Secretary-Treasurer

GREAT ST. LOUIS CHAPTER

Margaret E. Madden, Chapter President, reports the completion of the Directory of Special Libraries in the St. Louis Area and the Union List of Serials. Both are ready for sale and distribution. As a public relations gesture, the chapter mailed complimentary copies of the Directory along with Special Library Association's pamphlet material to large St. Louis firms. "The response of acknowledgement from the companies has been overwhelming," Miss Madden states.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER

Philadelphia's Sci-Tech Group held a joint meeting with the SLA Metals Division while the American Society for Metals was

in session in their city. Dr. Norman Brown, Professor of Metallurgy, University of Pennsylvania spoke on the Materials Science Program newly initiated at the university for the Advanced Research Projects Agency.

Catherine M. Donovan

PUGET SOUND AND SAN DIEGO CHAPTERS

Puget Sound and San Diego Chapters report their guest of honor at October Meetings was Miss Winifred Sewell, President, SLA.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER

Dr. Arne Sverdrup, Director of the recently opened Scandinavian Documentation Office in Washington, addressed the first fall meeting of the Sci-Tech Group. Dr. Sverdrup described his activities in organizing the new documentation center whose purpose is to transmit to Scandinavian industries information concerning scientific and technical developments in the United States and Canada.

DUPLICATE EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

George E. Halpern, Chairman, participated in a meeting of the U. S. Book Exchange in Washington D. C. October 20-21. The objective of the meeting was to explore possibilities and mutual benefits from cooperating with existing exchanges of the various National Library Associations. He offered to ask our membership to ship at their discretion and cost materials left over after the 30 day period to the U.S.B.E. The ensuing publicity would improve the resources of the U.S.B.E. Another advantage would be the acquaintance of Sci-Tech Duplicate Exchange participants with the U.S.B.E.'s resources.

PUBLICATION AWARD

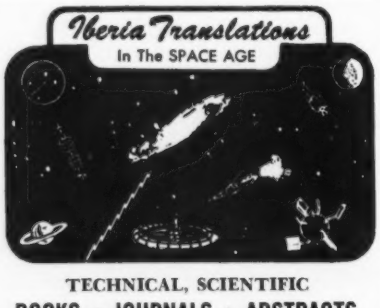
(Starts on Page 109)

Sci-Tech News in 1958 he was writing for various library periodicals on such controversial topics as journal routing and coordinate indexing.

This background undoubtedly accounts for the professional job that Gordon has been doing with **Sci-Tech News**, but not for the spirit that pervades its columns. Anyone who has watched Gordon stand up in a meeting and with the soft-spoken manner of a southern gentleman take on the role of devil's advocate in order to prompt a lively exchange of ideas, or who has unintentionally responded to his goading in an informal discussion, or failing those opportunities, who has read the "Editor-Writer Interchange" which appeared in **Sci-Tech News** this summer, recognizes that spirit as intrinsically Gordon Randall's. As he expressed it in one of his provocative editorials, "As a profession we may be interested in standardization but as individual members of that profession, we reserve the right—and often exercise it loudly—to be proponents of our own evaluation an any topic of librarianship." To put it more briely, he loves useful controversy, and has deliberately made **Sci-Tech News** a forum for it.

Special librarianship is an exciting and fast moving profession, and right now it abounds in controversial topics which need exploring. In opening up discussions about "The Fetish of the Book," "The Trouble with ASTIA," security classifications, the price of Chemical Abstracts, systems of library purchasing, the need for library committees; in inviting proponents of both sides of the question to fill "The Mail Bag" with their arguments; and above all in establishing an atmosphere which makes them eager to do so, Gordon Randall is doing much to further the profession. Giving him the first Sci-Tech Publication Award is an expression of their appreciation from the members of Sci-Tech Division.

H. F. R.



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BIBLIOGRAPHY DIGEST

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MILDRED BENTON

AEROSOLS

179. Bibiliography on aerosols.
P. Lamond and J. Bryce. Windscale, Cumberland, Eng., United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Development and Engineering Group, Jly. 13, 1959. 18 p.

A bibliography of unclassified references on removal of entrained particles from evaporator-vapor streams covering the period 1946 through June 1959.

180. Bibliography on methods of producing aerosols, vapors and gases at test atmospheres.
Ruth M. Hickerson. Los Alamos, N. Mex., Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, 1959, 44 p.

Literature searched covers 1928 to 1958. Available from OTS. AECU-3915 L. C. mi. $3.30; ph $7.80.

ASTRONOMY

181. Colour, luminosity, and evolution of the stars.
O. J. Eggen. In Vistas in Astronomy, ed. by Arthur Beer, p.258-288. New York, Pergamon Press, 1960.

A bibliography is appended which is said to contain most of the observational contributions (photoelectric) to the question of color-luminosity arrays published in the last decade.

182. Comments on ephemerides and constants for solar eclipse (with eclipse bibliography appended).
Robert C. Cameron, revised by Edward R. Dyer. Georgetown, Ky., Georgetown College Observatory. Space Flight Physics Laboratory, May 1959. 73p. (Res. Notes 11) (AD-215 116) (PB 151 899) $2.00.

The bibliography contains 334 references.

183. Radio astronomy.
D. I. Sweitzer. Pasadena, Calif., California Institute of Technology, Jet Propulsion Laboratry, May 1, 1959. 308p. (Lit. Search 60) (Contract NASw-6) (AD218 228)

Extensive, annotated references are divided according to subject matter, i. e., instrumentation, observations, theory and interpretation, radiation from outside the solar system, and radar-type phenomena. Literature was searched only through mid-spring of 1958.

ATMOSPHERE

184. Investigating the lunar atmosphere and planetary atmosphere.
Judy Hayes. Pasadena, Calif., California Institute of Technology. Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Mar. 15, 1960. 16 p. (Lit. Search 196) (Contract NASw-6)

A survey of the literature has been made to determine what methods have been developed for performing investigations on the lunar atmosphere. Essentially the same types of experiments and equipment as are used for upper atmosphere investigations will be employed for lunar investigations, consequently much of the material in this survey (97 references) deals with sounding rocket experiments and satellite data on the Earth's atmosphere. Period covered is 1956-1959.

185. Sealed atmospheres and psychophysiological factors; a biblioabstract.
L. Chasen, E. Colabrese, and D. Himmelstein. Philadelphia, Pa., General Electric Company. Space Sciences Laboratory, Missile and Space Vehicle Department, no date. 34p. (Rept. R59SD344) (AD-238 478)

Part I includes 50 references in closed literature, and Part II, 116 references in the open literature, listed alphabetically, with annotations.

CARBON

186. The adsorption of krypton and xenon on activated carbon — a bibliography.
Miamisburg, Ohio, Monsanto Chemical Company, Mound Laboratory, Aug. 24, 1959. 24p. (Rept. 1092) (Contract AT 33-1-gen-53)

Consists of 100 listings found by means of a search of the abstract literature for the period 1905-1959. Available from OTS. MLM-1092 75c

187. Bibliography of papers relating to the carbon cycle in nature and radiocarbon from nuclear tests.
New York, United Nations, Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, Dec. 7, 1959. 7p.

This is a listing of 91 references.

CHROMATOGRAPHY

188. Adsorption and precipitation chromatography of inorganic compounds.
E. Hayek. J. CHROMATOGRAPHY 2: 334-353, 1959.

In German. A review of the literature with 211 references.

189. Chromatography.
Harold H. Strain. ANALYT. CHEM. 32:3R-18R, Apr. 1960.

450 references are cited in this review of fundamental developments in the field.

190. Some aspects of gas chromatography.
P. J. Farenden and M. P. Mendoza. BRIT. COAL UTIL. RES. ASSOC. MON. BULL. 23(Part II):366-376, Aug. Sept. 1959.
This is a review with 127 references.

COPPER

191. Copper and copper alloys. A survey of technical progress during 1959.
E. Voce. METALLURGIA 61:9-14, Jan. 1960.
A review, with 200 references to corrosion, joining, powder metallurgy, physical metallurgy, and testing and analysis.
For 1958 review, see Metallurgia 59:88-92, 131-138, Mar. 1959.

192. Copper in domestic water systems (a review).
John Ungar. Ottawa, Canada. Mines Branch, Sept. 1, 1959. 16p. (Info. Circ. IC-107)
Includes 50 references.

193. Electrical conductivity of pure copper and the effect of impurities thereon.
E. G. Hess and Franz Pawlek. Z. METALLUNDE 50:57-70, 1959.
Includes a review of the literature, with 67 references.

194. Literature review.
CUIVRE LAITONS ALLIAGES no. 52:45-49, Nov. Dec. 1959.
About 45 references relating to the fabrication and properties of Cu and Cu alloys.

CRYSTALS

195. Bibliography on molecular and crystal structure models.
D. K. Smith. Washington, D. C., National Bureau of Standards, May 20, 1960. 7p. (Monograph 14)
Available from the Superintendent of Documents. Indicates the models of crystal and molecular structures which have been used in research and as teaching aids, and presents a bibliography of relevant publications grouped according to model type which describes them in more detail.

196. Crystal structure and floatability.
Michael Langer. KALI STEINSALZ 2:360-379, 1959.
In German for abstract, see Chem. Abs. 54-7288 Apr. 25, 1960. Pertinent literature is reviewed, 54 references are included.

FATIGUE

197. 1958 references on fatigue.
Philadelphia, Pa., American Society For Testing Materials, Jan. 1959. 76p. (STP 9 j)
A literature review citing several hundred references relating to fatigue of structures and materials.

198. A selected survey of literature to determine parameters involved in aircraft fatigue.
R. A. Townsend. Stillwater, Okla., Oklahoma State University, 1959. n. p. (AD-238 695)
Masters thesis, including 272 references.

HEAT TRANSFER

199. Heat transfer.
E.R.G. Eckert, J. P. Hartnett, T.F. Irvine, Jr. and E. M. Sparrow. INDUSTRIAL and ENG. CHEM. 52:327-339, Apr. 1960.
A review of the literature (including several hundred references) covering the following areas: conduction, channel flow, boundary layer flow, flow with separated regions, transfer mechanisms, natural convection, convection from rotating surfaces, combined heat and mass transfer, change of phase, radiation, liquid metals, low-density heat transfer, measurement techniques, and heat transfer applications.

200. Heat transfer bibliography.
E.R.G. Eckert, J. P. Hartnett, and E. M. Sparrow. INTERN.J.HEAT MASS TRANSFER 1:255-268, Aug. 1960.
Non-annotated references to books and periodical articles are arranged in the following categories: applications, boundary layers, change of phase, channel flow, conduction, flow with separated regions, liquid metals, low density, measurement techniques, natural convection, properties, radiation, transfer mechanisms, transportation and mass transfer cooling, and rotating.

201. Heat transfer in beds of fluidized particles: a literature survey.
H. Bannister. Harwell, Berks, Eng., Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Oct. 1959. 61p. (Rept. AERE-R-2996)
Includes a listing by author of 86 references from the open literature for the period 1940-1959. Available from BIS.

202. Review of heat transfer literature 1958.
E.R.G. Eckert, J.P. Hartnett and T.F. Irvine, Jr. MECH. ENG. 81:44-55,Jly. 1959.
Includes listings of 334 references on conduction; channel flow; boundary layer flow; flow with separated regions; transfer mechanism; natural convection; convection from rotating surfaces; mass transfer cooling; change of phase; radiation; liquid metals, measurement techniques; heat exchanges; aircraft, missiles, and satellites; electronic equipment; and books published during the past year.

203. Rocket heat-transfer literature.
J. HEAT TRANSFER 82:155-169, Aug. 1960.
A six-part survey divided as follows (each with references): rocket-engine heat sources, rocket cooling techniques, nozzle wall materials, variable fluid-property effects, predictions of thermal properties, and flow separation and acoustic effects.

INDIUM

204. Indium discovery, occurrence, development, physical and chemical characteristics and a bibliography of indium (annotated) 1863-1958 inclusive.
Maria Thompson Ludwick. 770p., New York, Indium Corporation of America, 1959.
The bibliography, which actually appears on pages 200-766, is comprised of over 2,000 entries, most of them annotated. Arrangement is alphabetical within

the following divisions: general and physical chemistry, magnetic properties, electronic properties, optical spectra, crystal structure, x-ray spectra, nuclear phenomena, electrochemistry, analytical chemistry, organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, mineralogical chemistry, metallurgy and metallography, and alloys.

205. The separation of indium from tin.
I. S. Levin. IZVEST. SIBIR. OTDEL. AKAD. NAUK SSSR 2:53-59, 1960.

In Russian. A general review is given of the literature on the association on In and Sn, and methods of their separation in analytical determinations in In. 87 references.

ION EXCHANGE

206. Ion-exchange behavior of aluminum, chromium, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, niobium, tantalum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium, and zircronium. A bibliography.
E. A. Cernak. Middletown, Conn., Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, United Aircraft Corporation, Oct. 9, 1959. 42p. (Rept. CNIM-1802-3)

311 references on separation, determination and behavior are arranged chronologically in 12 classifications. Period covered is 1945-September 1959.

207. Ion exchange. Unit operations review.
Robert Kunin. INDUS. ENG. CHEM. 52:267-270. Mar. 1960.

A literature survey, including about 100 references relative to theory and applications in treatment of water supplies, mining and metallurgical fields, organic and biochemistry studies, food technology, waste process, catalysis, and membrane studies.

MACHINING AND MACHINABILITY

208. Present knowledge in machinability (review of the literature published since 1956).
F. Rapatz and F. Motalik. STAHL UND EISEN 79:1285-1292, 1959.

The review, with 59 references, covers the following aspects: chip formation and tool wear, milling and grinding, machining of ultra hard metals, and tool materials.

209. Selected references to ASTIA documents on machining.
F. W. Boulger and M. B. Gold. Columbus, Ohio, Battelle Memorial Institute, Defense Metals Information Center, Aug. 11, 1969. 48p. (Memo. 61) (PB 161 211) 50c.

References are grouped under the following headings: machining practices, tool materials, machining properties (machinability), program-controlled tools, alternate methods of machining, machine tools, metal-cutting phenomena, cutting fluids, automated processes, miscellaneous.

METAL AZIDES

210. Hydrazoic acid and the metal azides (a literature survey).
Hyman Rosenwasser. Fort Belvoir, Va., Army Research and Development Laboratories, Dec. 14, 1959., 16p. (Suppl. to Rept. 1551-TR) (AD-232 490)

Included in this 119-item supplement are recent data on organic azides as well as a few references on studies of initiators other than azides.

211. Literature review and general theoretical work related to the metal azides.
Boulder, Colo., P.E.C. Corp., Jly. 1959. (Contract DA44-009-eng-3628) (AD-232 464)

Includes 66 references.

METAL CUTTING

212. Metal cutting bibliography.
Detroit, Mich., ASTME Research Fund, Sept. 15, 1960. 1000p.

Comprehensive coverage (5,593 abstracts) of literature on chip processes from 1943 through 1956. It begins where the O. K. Boston Bibliography on Cutting of Metals 1864-1943 ended. Available from 10700 Puritan Avenue, Detroit 38, Mich.

213. 1958 review of metal processing literature (metal cutting analysis).
J. M. Galimberti, H. J. Siekmann, R. S. Hahn and E. G. Thomsen. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1959. 5p. (Paper 59-PROD-6)

Mechanics of chip formation, plasticity, cutting forces, tool life, cutting zone temperature, and vibration in machining. Drill design and residual stresses. 40 references.

214. 1959 review of literature on metal-cutting analysis.
J. S. Campbell, S. Kobayashi and others. New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1960. 4p. (Paper 60-PROD-12)

There are 51 references.

PLASTICS

215. Plastics developments. Review of the literature for the year 1958-1959.
Lois W. Brock. MECH. ENG. 82:65-73, Mar. 1960.

Covers materials, engineering properties, processing, products, and the future. Includes a bibliography of 329 items.

216. Plastics-polymer research (five-year bibliography).
Washington, D. C. Office of Technical Services, Oct. 1959. 27p. (Selective Bib. 400) 10c

Includes 504 references from U. S. Government Research Reports and Technical Translations.

POLLUTION

217. Air pollution bibliography.
T. F. Hurley. INTERN. J.AIR POLLUTION 2:291-298, Mar. 1960.

A selection of articles from A.P.C.A. Abstracts, January-September 1959, and Public Health Engineering Abstracts, June-August 1959.

218. A review of the literature of 1958 on sewage, waste treatment, and water pollution.
H. Heukelekiam and others. SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES 31:615-661, 763-803, June-Jly. 1959.

Food processing wastes, dairy wastes, and many other kinds of wastes are discussed.

219. Review of the literature of 1959 on waste-water and water pollution control.
H. Heukelekian et al. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL FEDERATION J. 32: 545-593, June 1960.

220. River pollution. I Chemical analysis.
L. Klein. London, Butterworths Scientific Publications, 1959. 206p.

A bibliography of 586 references on recommended or standard methods of analysis is provided.

RARE EARTH ELEMENTS

221. Complex compounds of rare-earth elements.
E. A. Terent'eva. USPEKHI KHIM. 26: 1007-1035, 1959. (UCRL-Trans. 522 (L))

Translation, by Esther Goldberg, of a Russian article, available at JCL or LC. This is a literature review on properties of rare earth compounds with 131 references. PB 60-11738 mi. $3.30, pr $7.80.

222. Rare earth elements (1940-1960).
Washington, D. C., Office of Technical Services, Mar. 1960. 20p. (Selective Bib. 404) 10c

A bibliography of reports (533) listed in the two OTS monthly abstract journals: U. S. Government Research Reports and Technical Translations. Reports listed include research on light and heavy rare earth elements, their metals, alloys, and compounds, as well as the hazards involved in handling.

RUBBER

223. Abrasion testing of natural and synthetic rubbers.
Akron, Ohio, University of Akron, Rubber Division Library, May 1960. 41p. (Bib. 17, Addenda)

Contains 126 abstracted references in three sections: periodical articles, patents, and books and booklets. The period covered is from 1953-1958. This is an updating of the original bibliography 17, containing 160 abstracted references covering the period from 1907-1953.

224. Bibliography of rubber literature for 1952-1954.
M. E. Lerner, ed. Akron, Ohio, American Chemical Society, Division of Rubber Chemistry, 1959. 10th ed., 793p.

Reference to all literature on the chemistry, engineering, and economics of rubber.

225. Rubber to metal bonding.
Akron, Ohio, University of Akron, Rubber Division Library, Apr. 1960. 27p. (Bib. 18, Addendum)

Contains 90 abstracted references in three sections: periodical articles, patents, and books and booklets. The period covered is from 1955-1958. This is an updating of the original bibliography 18, containing 160 abstracted references covering the period from 1947-1954.

226. Tire cords and tire cord tips.
Akron, Ohio, University of Akron, Rubber Division Library, Jan. 1960. 98p. (Bib. 29)

Contains 372 abstracted references in three sections: periodical articles, patents, and books and booklets. The period covered is 1907-1958 as taken from six major abstract sources. All phases of tire cord manufacture, testing, uses, as well as physical and mechanical aspects are explored.

SOILS

227. Bibliography relating to vibratory cutting, penetration and compaction of soils. Supplement 1 .
Stephen C. Cowin, Robert L. Kondner, and Robert S. Ayre. Baltimore, Md., John Hopkins University, Feb. 12, 1959. 39p. (Tech. Rept. 3) (Contract DA 22-079-eng-210)

This supplement to a bibliography issued in January 1959 (Item 13-131) adds 378 references to the 212 previously recorded. PB 161 124 $1.00.

228. Research on the physical properties of marine soils. August 1959-July 1960.
Cambridge, Mass., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Department of Civil and Sanitary Engineering, Soil Engineering Division, Jly. 1960. 43p. (Publ. 105) (Contract Nonr-1841-29)

A literature review and experimentation on the influence of geological factors on the engineering properties of clays. Includes about 60 references.

229. Survey of literature in connection with the dynamic bearing capacity of soils.
Narbey Khachaturian. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, Oct. 1959. 24p. (DASA 1161) (Contract DA22-079-eng-240) (AD-232 102)

The 115 references cover mechanical and physical properties, tests, loading, blast, underground explosion, and shock resistance.

THIN FILMS

230. Intermetallic reactions and aging effects in thin films.
C. Weaver and R. M. Hill. ADVANCES IN PHYSICS (QUART. SUPPL. of PHIL. MAG.) 8:375-437, Oct. 1959.

96 references are included in this survey concerning 63 binary systems, including the application of thin film methods to metallurgy.

231. Magnetic properties of thin films.
J. B. Goddenough and D. O. Smith. Lexington, Mass., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lincoln Laboratory Jan. 27, 1959. 42p. (Tech. Rept. 197) (Contract AF19(122)458) (AD-210 730) (PB 146 498)

Includes 61 references. L. C. PB 146 598 mi. $3.30. ph. $7.80.

TUNGSTEN

232. Bibliography on metallurgy of high-purity tungsten, January 1911 - February 1959.
Earl T. Hayes and Ruth A. Pritchard. Washington, D. C., U. S. Bureau of Mines, 1960. 40p. (Info. Circ. 7953)

A collection of 262 references on the preparation, structure, fabrication, chemical, and physical properties and uses.

233. Bibliography on tungsten, its alloys and compounds.
L. E. Godfrey, P. E. Bell, and H. S.

Stearns. Los Alamos, N. Mex., Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, June 22, 1960. 2 vl. (Rept. LA-2401)

Arrangement of the 2,524 non-annotated references is by broad subject. v. 1, for 1920-1958, includes structure, chemistry, chemical and thermodynamic properties, production from halides, and review articles. v. 2, for 1952-1958, includes production of tungsten from oxides, methods of joining, and gain growth of blocking, as well as methods of production.

234. Progress on alloy plating. I. — Tungsten and molybdenum alloys.
W. H. Safranek and L. E. Vaaler. PLATING 46:133-143, Feb. 1959.

A survey based on 60 references, giving certain baths and operating conditions in detail.

235. Tungsten: bibliography 1953-1958. Physical properties and phase diagrams.
Towanda, Pa., Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 1959? 42p.

A bibliography of 409 references is given covering material published between 1953 and 1958.

WELDING

236. Welding (Supplement to CTR's 324-331)
Washington, D. C., Office of Technical Services, Mar. 1960. 14p. (Selective Bib. 402) 10c

272 references selected from U. S. Government Research Reports and Technical Translations, arranged in groupings of PB reports, AEC reports, and translations, under sections titled welding techniques, equipment, metals and alloys, and evaluation methods.

237. Welding and brazing. A literature search.
T. F. Davis. Oak Ridge, Tenn., Atomic Energy Commission, Technical Information Service, Feb. 1960. 100p. (TID-3546) $2.50

A title list of 850 non-annotated references to report and published literature. It supplements earlier bibliographies of the same title, i. e., TID-3059 of Jan. 1955, and TID-3301 of Jly. 1956. Subjects covered include welding, brazing, soldering and bonding.

ZIRCONIUM

238. Analytical chemistry of zirconium: a review.
G. W. C. Milner and J. W. Edwards. ANALYST 85:86-97, Feb. 1960.

The 139 references include cover methods of separation (precipitation, ion exchange, solvent extraction and chromatography) and determination (gravimetric, volumetric, absorptiometric and miscellaneous, including spectrography and X-ray fluorescence).

239. Evaluation of the properties and behavior of zirconium-uranium alloys.
Arthur A. Bauer. Columbus, Ohio, Battelle Memorial Institute, 1959. 116p. (Rept. 1350) OTS-BMI-1350. $2.75

A review of available information. 153 references.

(Continued on page 123)

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*A weekly guide to the chemical, pharmaco-medical and life sciences, the Life Sciences Edition of Current Contents lists the title of every article in more than 600 scientific journals — over 130,000 articles per year.

THE MAIL BAG

DEWEY DECIMAL REVISION FOR CHEMISTRY

The response received to my recent request in this and other journals as to the extent to which librarians and workers in chemical literature would support a proposed detailed bibliographical expansion of the Dewey Decimal Classification for 540 Chemistry and 660 Chemical technology has indicated the existence of relatively little interest in such a publication, certainly not enough to provide it with the necessary financial support. Therefore, at its meeting on September 30, 1960, the Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee recommended to the Forest Press, Inc., which publishes the DC, and to the Library of Congress, which edits it, that for the present (at least the next five years) this project be dropped from consideration.

Editor, Decimal Classification Office
Benjamin A. Custer
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

September 20, 1960

Mr. Gordon E. Randall, Editor
Sci-Tech News
IBM Research Library
P. O. Box 218
Yorktown Heights, New York

Dear Gordon:

I have read with interest your editorial, "The Library Committee," in the Fall, 1960 issue of SCI-TECH NEWS, and I am afraid I cannot agree with you in your view that library committees are desirable. This does not mean that library committees do not have their place, but their place is not in the librarian's hair. When a company first considers establishing a technical library a competent committee should be appointed to study the company's requirements, library wise, preferably in conjunction with a professional library consultant. Following this study the committee should then make recommendations to management. However, once the librarian has been hired he should be given a free hand to establish his library on sound library principles, and the library committee, whose function was to consider the need for a library, not actually run it, should be dissolved.

As you know a librarian is a professional person. Certainly a professional engineer would think it odd if decisions in his field were made for him by non-engineers. Similarly, a surgeon would not be inclined to receive instructions on how to remove tonsils or perform an appendectomy from a committee of laymen.

Unfortunately, uninformed persons feel that certain things, such as designing houses, playing trap drums, and operating a library require no particular know-how. We have all seen the horrible chaos which result when an unqualified clerk or office manager attempts to establish and/or operate a company library. Eventually a professional librarian is employed to straighten out the mess.

The ideal library committee, as depicted in your editorial, could give the librarian a great deal of assistance, but, so far as I know, there just ain't no such animal.

Very truly yours,
AC SPARK PLUG DIVISION
General Motors Corporation
Harold S. Sharp
Technical Librarian

To The SCI-TECH Mail Bag

Gordon Randall's editorial arguments in favor of Library Committees remind me of political strategy used in a state in which I recently resided. A controversial tax is defended on the grounds that its proceeds are used to support the State Education system. Support for education is something presumably everyone favors. The obvious fact that the education system would still have to be supported from other funds if these were unavailable is ignored.

Similarly, Gordon defends library committees by imbuing them with all the saintly attributes of harmonious librarian user relationships known to man. Good library committees advise on acquisitions, they know the current projects and programs, they explain library policies to other users.

These are obviously important factors. No librarian can run a strong, worthwhile organization unless he has an informed approach to acquisitions, keeps abreast of technical developments within his organization, and maintains a vigorous publicity program to explain the library's policies and programs to his users. He consults subject specialists

about the merits of a particular contemplated acquisition. He also must keep a sharp ear tuned to the demands and complaints of the users, for the library, as a service organization, has no justification for its existence unless it provides the required service.

I fail to see the need for a Library Committee to accomplish these goals. Perhaps my approach is emotional rather than rational, but to me a policy-making Library Committee means simply that the Librarian is not to be trusted with making some decisions for himself. It is assumed, that, left to his own devices, he will not do a sufficiently complete job in evaluating his acquisitions, in keeping abreast of developments, and in publicizing his library.

In our complex industrial society the need for cooperation and consultation is obvious. It transcends all phases of work within a corporation, and what is valid for librarians is just as valid for mathematicians, chemists, and metallurgists. We expect our chemists to consult with the mathematicians in areas where there is mutual interest and concern, but we instruct them to do it and then trust them, we don't appoint committees of mathematicians to pass on the desirability of laboratory experiments. Why cannot the librarian similarly be trusted?

Gordon makes a distinction between the determination of policies and their execution. It is only the latter which he considers the "management" function of the librarian. I take issue with this concept.

Herbert S. White
P. O. Box 242
Hurley, New York

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN

Since the service of libraries and librarians is an accepted part of American life, many citizens do not know that there are many areas in the United States, and even in California, that have no library service and that many librarians are woefully underpaid. To supplement their limited budgets libraries offer their duplicate books and periodicals to other libraries on exchange.

The Association of College and Reference Libraries of the American Library Association has a Duplicate Exchange Union, the Science Technology Division of the Special Libraries Association publishes exchange items in its SCI-TECH NEWS, the Medical Library Association has its exchange for institutional members, and the World Health Organization has recently started an exchange arrangement. None of these charge for the books or periodicals exchanged. Generally only the postage must be refunded.

"Library materials" rate helps in the mailing of books and bound periodicals, but since they contain advertising matter all unbound periodicals, even though no longer current, must be mailed as third class matter or parcel post. These rates are so high that frequently the items are not worth the postage.

In addition, many libraries engage in international exchange. Here, too, high rates on unbound material are a hindrance. Recent Congressional investigations have caused steamship lines to deny "freight free" transportation which they used to furnish, and the United States Information Agency is without funds for such transportation. As a result, our only recourse is to pack material in much smaller packages, to meet postal regulations, and pay the high postal rates to the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. If this mailing could be done at library materials rate, our active international exchange program would not have to close.

This library now has a shipment for four Italian libraries that weighs about thirteen hundred pounds waiting in its warehouse for transportation. Another shipment over five hundred pounds for six French libraries will have to be re-packed into six pound nine ounce packages for shipment to the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution because of postal regulations. It is now packed in fifteen cartons. These are just a few of the difficulties encountered by libraries and librarians in their efforts to increase their service to the people by extending their budgets, expanding their collections, and in their attempt to further intellectual cooperation, mutual understanding, and in the case of medical books and periodicals, the healing arts.

This college is not tax-supported and has not received the benfit of many of the grants, such as those of the Ford Foundation, because it is an osteopathic college. Yet this library allows other libraries, both private and government supported, to borrow needed items, and it has in the past accepted duplicate items that the other libraries, private, municipal, and state, did not have the time to list, sort, pull, and pack for exchange. In other words, it has served as a medical exchange center for Southern California. This library has two hundred eighty-five domestic and one hundred fifty foreign libraries on its mailing list. At least two and sometimes four duplicate exchange lists are issued annually.

Ask your Congressman to vote for H. R. 4595 and more funds for the United States Information Agency.

Margaret Doumar Cressaty
Librarian, College of Osteopathic
Physicians and Surgeons
Los Angeles, Calif.

BIBLIOGRAPHY DIGEST

(Starts on page 119)

240. Report on zirconium metal powder.
G. W. Mao and M. M. Morris. Berwyn, Pa., Foote Mineral Company, 1959. 25p.

Prepared by Catalyst Research Corp. A bibliography is attached to this literature survey on the theoretical and technical aspects. Fabrication is not covered.

241. Review of the production of molten zirconia in the solar furnace.
William M. Conn. SOLAR ENERGY 3:39-42, 1959.

A review with 23 references.

THE EDITOR SAYS:

(Starts on Page 107)

to promote Company sponsored loans under which portions of the loan would not need to be repaid for each year the librarian remained with their company. We should contact banks and loaning agencies to consider long term personal loans to qualified graduate Library School students.

4. We should take a long look at what happens over a period of 5 to 10 years to library school graduates. How close is 30% to the actual percentage of female graduates who revert to housekeeping within this period of time? How many male graduates go into other fields or are promoted to positions outside the library field?

5. We need to emphasize public relations and the importance of SLA to our patrons. Loyd Rathbun (Hughes) suggests that we put the SLA circle on our buck slips and that we display a placard of SLA in an eye-catching place in the library. We should emphasize that we have an important national organization behind us.

SCI-TECH Awards Committee

The SCI-TECH Awards Committee is asking for suggestions for nominations for the SLA Hall of Fame and the SLA Professional Awards for 1961 (the latter not to be confused with the SCI-TECH Award of Merit). The purpose of the SLA Professional Award is to recognize notable professional achievments in the field of special librarianship. Suggestions should include a biographical sketch of the nominees and a list of their contributions and should be sent to the Chairman not later than December 31, 1960.

Charles K. Bauer
Helen J. Waldron
Jolan M. Fertig, Chairman
(Westinghouse Research Laboratories
Beulah Road, Churchill Borough
Pittsburgh 35, Pennsylvania)

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SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY SERIALS

Compiled by
ANDREW S. GLICK

CHEMICAL TITLES
V. 1, no. 1, January 1961, biweekly, $65.00, American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
A new way to locate quickly, up-to-date literature in Chemistry. It is a keyword and author index of current titles taken from the principal journals in the chemical field.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP
V. 1, no. 1, July 1960, quarterly, $5.00, Association of American Library Schools, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.
This journal incorporates three other AALS publications, AALS NEWSLETTER, AALS DIRECTORY, AND REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF AALS. Will cover general range of education for librarianship, in addition to Association activities.

PAPER TECHNOLOGY
V. 1, no. 1, February 1960, bimonthly, $15.00. British Paper and Board Makers Association, Surrey, England.
A new journal incorporating TECHNICAL BULLETIN and PROCEEDINGS.

POLYMER SCIENCE
V. 1, no. 1, September 1960, monthly $60.00. Swets and Zeitlinger, Amsterdam, Holland.
A translation of the Soviet journal VYSOKOMOLEKULAIRNYE SOEDINENIIA, which is concerned with the production, processing and utilization of polymers.

QUARTERLY CHECK-LIST OF PHYSICS
V. 1, no. 1, January 1960, quarterly, $6.50. American Bibliographic Service, Darien, Connecticut.
Will catalog and index alphabetically, new and recent non-periodical materials in English, French, German and other Western languages.
Will concern itself with solid state, low temperature research, theoretical physics, astronomy and celestral mechanics, particle research and wave mechanics.

SPE TRANSACTIONS
V. 1, no. 1, January 1961, quarterly, $15.00. Society of Plastics Engineers, Incorporated, Stanford, Connecticut.
Will contain articles of reference value on basic science and fundamental engineering of high polymers, macromolecular chemistry and engineering.

THE ASTIA COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Eighteen Month's Later

Michael O. Friendlander, Chairman

Now that the ASTIA CC has been in existence for a year and a half, it may be well to take stock to see how its achievements measure up to its aims, and what the agenda of the Committee may be in the coming year.

It was to be the task of the CC to make known its views on the function of ASTIA to that and its superior agencies, in the hope of bringing about changes apt to improve document procurement for the government contractor. Shortly after CC was nominated by the then SCI-TECH Chairman, Charles Bauer, at the Atlantic City Convention June 1959, the Chairmen of the Committee received recommendations solicited from the Committee members. These answers were tabulated and discussed in detail at the two day meeting with Col. Dunlop of ASTIA and his staff in November, 1959. Following are some of the recommendations of the CC which were submitted to ASTIA at the above mentioned meetings:-

A. Matters of Policy
   1. Need-to-know to be accorded all would-be contractors.
   2. Accredited defense contractors to receive document service after expiration of contract if this is considered in the interest of national defense.
   3. General need-to-know to be accorded contractors of longer standing.

B. Document Service
   1. Desirability of standardization of report format; illegible documents or those of incomplete bibliographic information should not be accepted by ASTIA.
   2. Discontinuation of legal size documents.

C. TAB
   1. Complete indexing of all AD documents prior to January 1960.

2. Classified TABS to be reissued (services similar to AEC or NASA).
3. All TAB entries to carry descriptors.
4. No listing of documents in TAB if previously listed in other government indexes (GPO, OTS, NASA).

D. Miscellaneous
1. Periodic up-dating of the Corporate Author Headings.
2. Information service of ASTIA's Regional Offices to be made available over the telephone.

It was, of course, the primary purpose of this meeting to get ASTIA's point of view; while it was, at the same time, realized by the CC that changes involving matters of policy could not come from ASTIA. We were pleased to note that on most points there was no basic disagreement. Yet, for budgetary reasons and because of lack of authority, action by ASTIA in major areas could not be expected. In at least two respects, the CC's suggestions were accepted; namely the discontinuation of the over-size documents, which had aroused much controversy, and the inclusion of descriptors at the end of each TAB entry.

It must be noted that ASTIA, in the meantime, had embarked on a program of speed-up and automation, the results of which had just started to become apparent; the long waiting period for documents, for instance, had already been cut to two weeks from four weeks or more.

One of the most important results of the meeting was the realization by all participants that cooperation between the Committee and ASTIA was a matter of mutual interest and apt to advance the CC aims.

The CC then resolved to bring those recommendations which could not be dealt with by ASTIA to the attention of Dr. Herbert York, Director of Engineering and Research in the Department of Defense. On May 17, the Chairman had an interview with Dr. R. B. Stegmeier, Assistant to Mr. Ben C. Huff, Director of Review and Services, especially in charge of ASTIA. The Committee's letter to Dr. York, dated May 2, was handed to Dr. Stegmeier by the writer, who had occasion to discuss the subject matter in full detail and expound the reasons for the recommendations. The results of this interview are to some extent reflected in Mr. Huff's letter of August 22, addressed to the Chairman. The demand for a broader need-to-know was partly met by according would-be contractors a FOIR with ASTIA, up to and including Confidential for the area of the bid. It was also promised that the telephone service of the Regional Offices would seriously be considered.

Finally, on October 5 to 7, the Chairman and some of the members of the CC participated in the Fourth Annual Workshop Convention for Military Librarians at ASTIA in Washington upon invitation of Col. Dunlop. The purpose was to show the gigantic strides forward which ASTIA has made through the introduction of automation. Three day document and bibliographic service now, and rapid literature search in the near future, were welcome news to the Committee members. It was also learned at this occasion, that plans for complete indexes of AD documents arranged by corporate author, AD number, and subject had been submitted to the Department of Defense and had a good chance of being accepted. The CC was furthermore informed that ASTIA would no longer distribute illegible reports. Those would only be listed as such in TAB and be available to the viewer at Arlington Hall.

The year end balance sheet thus shows that some of the tasks have been accomplished, but a good number of the objectives still remains to be attained, especially, further broadening of FOIR regulations and the distribution of classified TABS and indexes.

(Continued on page 131)

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DOCUMENTATION DIGEST

Compiled by Chemistry Section Members

LESLIE B. POLAND, Editor

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ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING

284. Eliminating the hide-and-seek of indexing.
CHEM. ENG. PROG. 56(7):35 July 1960

A. I. Ch. E. will publish next year a chemical engineering thesaurus, based on one developed by DuPont. At the same time A. I. Ch. E. publications will begin to give for each article of each issue abstracts and indexing terms based on the thesaurus. —AMC

285. Giant index.
L. E. C. Hughes. THE INDEXER. 2(1): 33-34 Spring 1960.

Techniques using gummed slips are described and suggested as the best method of preparing a centenary index to an engineering journal of 200 volumes only one of which is available to the indexer at one time! An improved, but more expensive, method of using punched cards is described very briefly. —RJT

286. Indexes for scientific and technical reports.
NATURE. 187(4735):372 July 30, 1960

An investigation by the Research Department of ASLIB into indexing of published reports of scientific and technical conferences and symposia, established that half of such publications are not provided with either subject or author indexes. Data are given. —RJH

287. Letter to the editor.
K. Barnes. THE INDEXER. 2(1):30-31 Spring 1960.

In an index entry, where multiple page references appear, three degrees of importance can be shown by the use of three different kinds of type. —RJT

288. Some procedures in indexing.
J. E. Holmstrom. THE INDEXER. 2(1): 20-30 Spring 1960.

Deals with the practical methods for making alphabetical indexes to books and periodicals. Discusses the use of punched cards, both internal and edge-notched, as well as several systems using cards and slips. —RJT

289. A successful application of punched cards in subject indexing.
B. A. Lipetz. AM. DOCUMENT. 11(3): 241-246 July 1960.

Describes the successful application of punched cards in preparing the numerous preliminary and partial drafts required to produce a subject index to a voluminous technical work. —MEM

290. Bibliography citation.
NATURE 187(4731): 27 July 2, 1960.

Review of 2nd edition of articles by C. C. Barnard, entitled, "Bibliographic Citation." Barnard states that abbreviations for journals should be: (1) readily intelligible without the use of a key; (2) free from ambiguities; (3) full enough to enable a reader to find the full title in an alphabetical list of periodicals; and (4) follow the same order of words as the original title." —RJH

BIBLIOGRAPHY

291. Compiling a bibliography.
T.K.S. Iyengar. INDIAN LIBN. 14(4): 165-9 Mar. 1960.

The compilation of a bibliography from the preliminary investigation of the subject to listing, revision, editing, and preparation of the index is described. —SK

292. How to check the Russian literature.
Laurence W. Ross. PETROL. REFINER 39:143-144 July 1960.

A list of 34 Russian periodicals publishing chemical engineering articles. —MM

293. Newspapers on microfilm.
LIB. ASSN. REC. 62:256-258 Aug. 1960.

A list of known microfilms of British newspapers. The list includes location of owner of negative. —SJK

294. The periodical literature of inorganic chemistry.
R. F. Trimble, Jr. J. CHEM. ED. 37(8): 419-421 Aug. 1960.

Chemical Abstracts and Current Chemical Papers are analyzed to show the leading journals in the field of inorganic chemistry which has grown in importance in recent years. Two journals which had not begun publishing at the time of the previous survey have made the top ten in importance: The Journal of Inorganic and Nuclear Chemistry and Zhurnal Neorganicheskoi Khimii. The distribution of the articles cited among the fields within inorganic chemistry is also noted. —MCP

295. The scope of medical electronics and a brief survey of its literature.
A. Nightingale. ASLIB. PROC. 12(7): 225-263 July 1960.

The literature of medical electronics is scattered; however, pertinent titles of periodicals and books are given. —MT

BOOK TRADE

296. Cost of scientific periodical publications.
I. R. Maxwell. NATURE 187(4742): 1052. Sept. 17, 1960.

Comments on the price per page of scientific periodicals handled by the Pergamon Press in relation to the cost of other journals.

297. The National Union Catalog, 1952-1955 imprints — a publication in early prospects.
C. W. David. COLL. & RES. LIB. 21 (4):275-276 July 1960.

Slated for publication by J. W. Edwards, Inc., of Ann Arbor, Michigan during the winter of 1960/61. It "will serve as a key to resources available beyond the library of one's choice and also as an indicator of gaps among research materials still needing to be filled." —DBS

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

298. The book catalog of the Los Angeles County Library: How it is being made.
Catherine MacQuarrie and Berl L. Martin. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 4(3):208-227 Summer 1960.

The initial conversion of the card catalog to the IBM book catalog of author, title, and subject volumes, and maintenance are described in detail. A cost analysis is given. —MT

299. The book catalog of the Los Angeles County Public Library: Its function and use.
Theodore Hewitson. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 4(3):228-232 Summer 1960.

The book catalog has won acceptance by patrons and staff members. It is especially useful in the branch library, which maintains its own shelf list but can draw on the resources of the two million volumes in the entire system. —MT

300. Cataloging changes in Wilson publications.
E. B. Colburn. WILSON LIB. BULL. 35(1):58-9 Sept. 1960.

Summarizes Wilson plans for cataloging their publications in anticipation of the new ALA "Code of Cataloging Rules: Author and Title Entry." Since this new Code will probably provide for the entry of a work under the name of the author as it appears on the title paper for works of a current popular nature, Wilson will incorporate changes in all catalog cards printed after July 1, 1960. This will also be done in the Standard Catalog Series, **Book Review Digest, Fiction Catalog,** and supplements to the **Standard Catalog for Public Libraries.** —PS

301. Cataloguing rules: progress in code revision.
LIB. ASSN. REC. 62:248-253 Aug. 1960.

Report of a meeting to consider the British draft where there was variation with the American. The texts of both drafts are given. —SJK

302. Central cataloging services in a fast-growing school district.
Eleanor Sedgwick. WILSON LIB. BULL. 35(2):148-150 Oct. 1960.

Comments on program adopted to provide service to increased number of schools. Stresses division of work and district office organization to eliminate duplication of effort and standardize processing procedures. (Might have application to main industrial library and branches.) —PS

303. Classification: Adopt, adapt, or create? A discussion point.
Barbara Kyle. ASLIB. PROC. 12(9): 317-320 Sept. 1960.

Individual classification scheme can be devised by using a "faceted" scheme for special collections. —MT

304. Classification and indexing in science.
B. C. Vickery, with an introduction by D. J. Foskett. N. Y., Academic Press, 1959. 2nd ed., enl., 235 p. $6.00
Reviewed by M. Taube in Coll. & Res. Lib. 21(5):420-423 Sept. 1960. —DBS

305. Subject classifying and indexing of libraries and literature.
J. Metcalf. N. Y., Scarecrow Press, 1959. 347 p. $7.50.
Reviewed by L. M. Bohnert in Coll. & Res. Lib. 21(4):323-324 July 1960. —DBS

COOPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES

306. The British National Book Centre.
A. Allardyce. UNESCO BULL. LIB. 14(4):157-9, 188 July-Aug. 1960.

Description of a duplicate exchange plan coordinated by the British National Book Centre (BNBC) in which the participating libraries subscribe to book lists and periodical lists. The requests are sent to BNBC which decides which library should get the material. This plan is now also available to foreign libraries and national exchange centers. —DTH

307. The making of the Southeastern supplement to the union list of serials.
Edward Graham Roberts. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 4(3):233-42 Summer 1960.

Three dozen libraries contributed to the project. The procedure for collecting the data, editorial work, and the publication are described. —MT

308. The Scandia plan—a plan for cooperative acquisition of materials.
Harald L. Tveteras. UNESCO BULL. LIB. 14(4):153-6 July-Aug. 1960.

A description of a voluntary co-operative plan for the acquisition of materials by the special and research libraries of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. —DTH

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

309. Copying methods for the engineering office.
PROD. ENG. 31(38):28-29 Mid-Sept. 1960.

Data for diazo, blueprinting, photocopying, dye transfer, heat transfer and electrostatic copying methods are given. Comparison is on basis of method, speed, maximum copy size, copy cost, most suitable original, appearance, number of copies. —RJH

310. Microcopy resolution test chart: Where to get it, how to use it.
V. Tate. PHOTO METHODS FOR INDUSTRY 3(9):61, 63, 72 Sept. 1960.

Describes National Bureau of Standards test chart to determine resolution of lens and film in checking quality of microcopies. —MEM

311. There's plenty to chew on in the literatures of microreproduction.
V. Tate. PHOTO METHODS FOR INDUSTRY 3(8):52-53 Aug. 1960.

Survey of literature and sources of information on microreproduction. —MEM

DOCUMENTATION — GENERAL

312. Classified documents climbing fast.
CHEM. ENG. NEWS 39(31):104 Aug. 1, 1960.

Report of the Special Subcommittee on Government Information of the House Committee on Government Operations. Defense moved in 1958 to declassify most of the 325,000 cubic feet of documents that had been assigned security classification before 1946; within 12 years the department will declassify most of its present million cubic feet of paper. "But," says Chairman Rep. Moss, "at the rate security stamps now are being wielded there will be more classified documents developed than can be declassified." —AMC

313. Communications — the bridge across the chasm.
C. Pacifico. RESEARCH MANAGEMENT 3(2):77-84 Summer 1960.

Outlines twelve principles for improving transfer of information. Illustrates with striking analogies that transmission, without reception, does not assure communication.

314. The declassification broom at the Defense Department.
CHEM. ENG. NEWS 38(33):41 Aug. 1960.

More than 30,000 technical reports compiled during the war by the OSRD and its contractors have been declassified, and will be catalogued and available some time next fall. Those dealing with atomic energy and related areas are not included. —AMC

315. Handwriting by phone: the two rivals.
PROD. ENG. 31(39):20-21 Sept. 19, 1960.

A description of two telewriters now on the market. One made by TelAutograph Corp. of Los Angeles. The other, the Electrowriter, by Comptometer of Chicago. Both types transmit handwritten messages and drawings which are accurately and instantaneously reproduced at the receiver. —RJH

316. Pattern recognition by machine.
Oliver G. Selfridge and Ulric Neisser. SCI. AMERICAN 203(2):60-8, 194 Aug. 1960.

The MAUDE (Morse Automatic Decoder) program for transliterating hand-set Morse code and the more challenging problem, the recognition of hand-printed letters of the alphabet are described. —MB

317. Price tag on a university library.
R. B. Downs and R. F. Delzell. COLL. & RES. LIB. 21(5):359-361, 404 Sept. 1960.

Appraisal of resources of Library of Congress, Columbia University, Harvard, and University of Illinois libraries. —DBS

318. Selected reference books of 1959-1960.
C. M. Winchell. COLL. & RES. LIB. 21(4):277-284 July 1960.

Continues the semi-annual series (Jan. and July issues) which started in Jan. 1952. Is a guide to recent scholarly and foreign works of interest to reference workers in university libraries. —DBS

319. Designing more efficient indexes.
Claire K. Schultz and John J. O'Connor. UNESCO BULL. LIB. 14(4):160-3 July-Aug. 1960.

Research on indexing being carried on at Remington Rand UNIVAC and brief descriptions of two experimental systems — the scan column index and document grouping. —DTH

INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL

320. The automatic retrieval of technical information.
W. H. P. Leslie. AM. DOCUMENT. 11 (3):210-219 July 1960.

Describes a system using punched tape for the retrieval of documents by author, title, place and date of publication, and subject. —MEM

321. How to cope with information.
Frances Bello. FORTUNE 62(3):162-167, 180, 182, 187, 189, 192 Sept. 1960.

A resume of the problems involved and systems employed in information retrieval. —MM

322. Indexing of Metal and Thermit Corporation research records on Keysort cards.
M. K. Moran. AM. DOCUMENT. 11(3): 222-228 July 1960.

Describes a method using Keysort cards for the analysis of research records, notebooks, reports, technical correspondence, market reports, stabilizer evaluation tests and shipping records. —MEM

323. Layman's guide to computers.
BUSINESS WEEK, No. 1619: 163, Sept. 10, 1960.

A discussion of general characteristics of computers and a review of a chart of comparisons which has been compiled by Charles Adams Associates. A condensed version of the chart is included. —AVN

324. Learning machines are getting smarter.
PROD. ENG. 31(27):17 July 4, 1960.

An explanation of the MARK I preceptron designed and

constructed by Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory. The ability to generalize from experience is one of several features which sets it apart from most other pattern-recognition devices. —RJH

325. The materials information problem.
MATERIALS DESIGN ENG. 52(3): 167-174 Sept. 1960.

Summary of the problems of information research with recommendation to increase efficiency of present methods, not overhaul the entire system. —MM

326. Mechanized indexing of information on chemical compounds in plants.
P. R. Claridge. THE INDEXER. 2(1): 4-19 Spring 1960.

A detailed article with tables and diagrams, describing a system using the micro-fiche 60 mm. x 35 mm., as the storage medium. The index code is photographed onto the microfilm along with one or two pages of the document. —RJT

327. Microfilm catalog file cuts product searching time 90%.
ELEC. ENG. 79(7):618 July 1960.

A new system called VSMF — The Microfilm Catalog File has been developed to cut the searching time needed to locate items in manufacturers' catalogs. The catalogs are placed on microfilm and the user looks up the items in which he is interested in a cross-referenced index which refers him to reel and frame. A reading device scans the film at 200 pages per sec. to locate the proper frame. If a copy of the page is desired, a photocopy device attached to the reader will produce one in 30 sec. The system is leased on an annual basis. —REB

328. A new system for the documentation of spectral absorption data.
H. G. Leemann and H. R. Schenk. CHIMIA 12: 228-30 June 1960.

This system is based on the "Codeless Scanning" principle and permits filing of data on punched cards, which are then sorted by a Remington Rand sorter. The information so stored can be printed without additional work either in alphabetical order or as an index of molecular formulae. —VM

329. The next twenty years in information retrieval, some goals and predictions.
C. N. Mooers. AM. DOCUMENT. 9(3): 229-236 July 1960.

Sketches some history of retrieval machine development during past 20 years and predicts future developments. —MEM

330. Patent Office cuts searching time.
CHEM ENG. NEWS 39(39):130-132 Sept. 26, 1960.

Julius Frome, of the U. S. Patent Office, described at the fall ACS Meeting two systems for indexing organophosphorus compounds by structure, and compared their performance in retrieval of compounds from 693 patents. In comparison with Card Automatic Mechanization of Phosphorus (CAMP), Random Access Mechanization of Phosphorus (RAMP) has a limited memory, can use more descriptors and gives less noise, is faster and more expensive. —AMC

331. The photomemory phenomenon.
Robert A. Shiff. Data Processing & Microfilming Systems, 1(1):12 July 1960.

A combination of microfilm and imate-processing (photo-memory) promises a new system of IR. The technology exists and all that remains is the adaptation of the machine configurations. —AVN

332. Research in documentation — a symposium.
J. FRANKLIN INST. 270(1):1-50 July 1960.

Contains an introduction by J. G. Jackson and the following four papers: (1) Frome, "Semi-automatic indexing and encoding"; (2) Marjorie Hyslop, "Metallurgical documentation from research to practice"; (3) D. D. Andrews, "Storing numerical values in an inverted file for mechanized information retrieval"; (4) A. Kent, "Machine literature searching in science."
—LBP

333. Some theoretical aspects of the mechanization of literature searching.
Yehoshua Bar-Hillel. Technical rept. No. 3 on Contract N62558-2214 (PB 161,547) order from OTS, $1.25; thru U. S. GOV. RESEARCH REPORTS 34(2):226, Apr. 1960.

Data-providing information systems are distinguished from reference providing systems. —BC

334. The tape typewriter plan: a method for cooperation in documentation.
Calvin N. Mooers. ASLIB PROC. 12(8): 277-279 Aug. 1960.

The automatic typewriter can be used for internal library operations such as catalog card reproduction, bibliographies, etc. The author proposes that the tapes produced from these operations may be used for extensive cooperative schemes of information storage and retrieval. —MT

LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

335. British National Lending Library for science and technology.
NATURE 187(4742):922 Sept. 17, 1960.

A review of the changes in the book-buying policy of the National Central Library as set forth by Mr. S. P. L. Filon, in the **Library Association Record** for August 1960. —RJH

336. Drafting a written book selection policy.
D. Reid. WILSON LIB. BULL. 35(1): 48-9 Sept. 1960.

Describes procedures followed prior to writing formal statement. Workshop groups discussed problems, reasons for formulating policy, and censorship among other topics. One excellent principle suggested for policy to follow: the library exists to encourage freedom of thought. —PS

337. Standards for measuring the effectiveness of technical library performance.
R. E. Maigell. IRE Trans. Engr. Mgmt. EM7(2):69-72 1960.

Current criteria are examined and references given for library evaluation by comparing the library budget to total budget, to sales, or to size of clientele, by comparing book and periodical collections with lists of important titles in the subject field, by considering the percentage of questions answered or by comparison with standards for physical facilities. A further evaluation may be arrived at from the answers to a series of suggested questions such as: Is the clientele satisfied with the services and facilities? How many literature citations appear in the research reports and the com-

pany's trade literature? Is the librarian an integral member of the research team? Are technical people free to use the library as needed? How many do? etc. —MCP

LIBRARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

338. Mechanized tutors join the teaching profession.
L. H. Young. PROD. ENG. 31(41):48-51 Oct. 3, 1960.

A summary of new mechanical, electronic and optical equipment being developed to speed up training methods. Main objective of the machines is to speed up "reinforcement" time which speeds up learning. —RJH

339. Revision of syllabus: a statement.
L. V. Paulin. LIB. ASSN. REC. 62: 219-225 July 1960.

Introduction of the new syllabus is planned by 1963. The proposal's aim is to make the syllabus acceptable for all types of library work. —SJK

340. Training bibliographers for scientific and technical libraries.
S. G. Medvedeva and M. V. Sokolov. LLU TRANS. BULL. 2(6):507-12 June 1960.

This is an English translation of a Russian article in **Sovetskaya bibliografia** 1960(1):50-53 stressing the importance of subject specialization in bibliographical work. —DTH

LIBRARY PLANNING

341. Background activities in the planning of a new library.
E. Greene, COLL. & RES. LIB. 21(4): 269-274 July 1960.

The Adele Lehman Hall — Wollman Library of Barnard College is described. Such building data as building cost, overall dimensions, gross areas, cubic footage, book capacity, library seating, and floors are included. —DBS

342. Consultants for college and university library building planning.
R. E. Ellsworth. COLL. & RES. LIB. 21(4):263-268 July 1960.

Author attempts "to state what a consultant is supposed to do, how he works, how he should be selected and paid, and how his work should be evaluated. —DBS

343. The responsibilities of the library in the mid-twentieth century.
A. S. Knowles. AM. DOCUMENT. 11(3): 206-209 July 1960.

Discusses new methods which may be used by libraries and the increased importance of libraries and documentation centers which may be brought about by anticipated developments in the technology of communications. —MEM

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

344. Group activity in ASLIB.
Leslie Wilson. ASLIB PROC. 12(7):264-268 July 1960.

Special subject and geographical groups have been established over the past ten years. Current functions are described with suggestions for future activities. —MT

345. Reorganization of the Library Association.
LIB. ASSN. REC. 62:208-218 July 1960.

The proposals aim at the elimination of the "public library bias" in the Association. —SJK

SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SERVICES

346. The All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information and its immediate task.
A. A. Fomin. LLU TRANS. BULL. 2(4):302-15 Apr. 1960.

This is an English translation of a Russian article in **Sovetskaya bibliografia**, 1959 (5):3-10 reviewing in detail the work being done at VINITI. —DTH

347. ASLIB information department: A statistical review over ten years.
Leo Goldstone. ASLIB PROC. 12(9):321-328 Sept. 1960.

ASLIB currently handles over 30,000 requests compared to 4,500 in 1951. —MT

348. Baroid library.
Mary H. Boris. SLA TEXAS CHAP. BULL. 11(4):41-2, 1960.

Special library with a record of thirty years in mud technology is described. —SK

349. European centre for hydrocarbon information.
CHEM. & IND. (LONDON) 1960 (32): 1019 Aug. 6.

The Committee for this Centre — in which Italy, France, Austria, Belgium, Western Germany, Holland and Switzerland are participating will hold a general meeting on Sept. 14 in Piacenza. —HO

TECHNICAL PROCESSES

350. Some American twentieth century book catalogs: Their purposes, format, and production techniques.
Richard H. Shoemaker. LIB. RESOURCES & TECH. SERV. 4(3):195-207 Sum-1960.

The major book catalogs are described in detail. Tabulating machines are used for most of the catalogs, while others are typed from a card file or reproduced by photographic processes. —MT

351. Weeding the information file. Final report of the committee on weeding practices for information files.
SLA. BUS. & FIN. DIV. BULL. 2(4): 1-5 July 1960.

Result of questionnaire survey on weeding practices, dealing with automatic and non-automatic methods. —SK

TECHNICAL WRITING AND EDITING

352. Better written reports.
R. F. Marschner and J. O. Howe. RESEARCH MANAGEMENT 3(3):147-155 Autumn 1960.

Practical suggestions are given for improving internal reports and preparing better publications. —DBS

353. Communication: art or science?
G. F. Paskusz. IRE. TRANS. ENG. WRITING & SPEECH. EWS-3(2):59-61 July 1960.

Discusses the problem of teaching technical communications to engineering students and of how an engineering college can increase the quality of communications. —RJT

354. The editorial function in scientific organization.
J. D. Chapline. IRE TRANS. ENG. WRITING & SPEECH. EWS-3(2):48-53 July 1960.

An analysis is made of the true functions of a good technical editor. In addition to giving his attention to language rules and conventions, an editor must be alert to the ambiguities and weak points in the draft copies of manuscripts. —RJT

355. A note on the writing of scientific papers.
W. Hume-Rothery. IRE TRANS. ENG. WRITING & SPEECH. EWS-3(2):43-47 July 1960.

The structure of scientific papers is discussed with the aim of making the manuscript as interesting, clear, and concise as possible without loss of subject matter. —RJT

356. Notes toward improving technical reports.
S. Cohen. IRE TRANS. ENG. WRITING & SPEECH. EWS-3(2):62-65 July 1960.

Technical reports can be improved only through the understanding of their use and of their readers. Reports should show what was done and why, what is considered most significant and why, and what action is recommended. —RJT

357. Presentation of corrosion information.
L. Kenworthy. CHEM. & IND. (LONDON) 1960(28):886 July 9.

Account of lecture dealing with style differences in presenting data orally and in written form. "In both speaking and writing it is of the highest importance . . . that we develop a keen sense of what to say, when and how to say it, and what to leave unsaid." Among the latter are irritating phrase mannerisms, e.g., "very briefly." Reports should be written to serve, not impress. Words used in special technical connotations should be defined to delimit from their normal Anglo-Saxon sense. —HO

358. Some aspects of technical editing.
James Revie. ASLIB PROC. 12(9):311-316 Sept. 1960.

Helpful suggestions are given for the preparation and editing of technical reports. —MT

359. Technical motion pictures in science and engineering.
S. E. Strem. IRE TRANS. ENG. WRITING & SPEECH. EWS-3(2):36-42 July 1960.

Reviews the merits and disadvantages of using technical films as a medium for scientific and engineering information. Production techniques are described, including script writing, shooting, planning, editing, and methods of animation. —RJT

TRANSLATION

360. ASLIB register of specialist translators.
G. M. Paterson. ASLIB PROC. 12(8): 292-298 Aug. 1960.

The success of the Aslib register of translators is due to careful selection and maintenance of records| Statistics for 2½ years show that the largest number of requests are for German translations, followed by Russian. Japanese is showing a significant increase, especially in the chemical field. —MT

361. Breakthrough in machine translation.
CHEM. ENG. PROG. 56(7):16 July 1960.

IBM has announced an automatic electronic translator which is now translating Pravda daily into rough but understandable English at a rate of about 30 words per minute. Goal: automatic translation of the whole Russian technical literature. —AMC

362. Names of chemical compounds in Swedish.
Lars Gunnar Sillen. SVENSK KEMISK TIDSKRIFT 72(4):303-309, 1960.

—MM

USE OF INFORMATION

363. Getting your share from technical literature.
H. S. Sharp. PROD. ENG. 31(27):40-41 July 4, 1960.

Very few technical people go to the literature. Possible reasons are (1) the sheer volume of technical literature is overwhelming, (2) many engineers don't like to read, and (3) they don't know how to go about searching the literature. A suggested approach to the problem based on library techniques is given. —RJH

364. Industry can make greater use of Commerce field services.
P. J. Cathey. IRON AGE 186(6)149-150 Aug. 11, 1960.

Nationwide network of Dept. of Commerce field offices will handle about a million requests for aid this year. Yet industry doesn't take full advantage of its services. Article tells how Commerce can help you. —MM

365. Soviet scientific and technical propaganda.
S. G. Machelson. AM. DOCUMENT. 11(3):237-240 July 1960.

Brief survey of library, bibliographic, publishing and related activities in the Soviet Union directed toward dissemination of scientific and technical information. —MEM

ASTIA COORDINATING

(Starts on page 124)

While the CC will be working toward accomplishing these objectives, it will also focus its attention upon new questions and problems which the new procedures, especially those caused by automation at ASTIA, create. One example is the structure of the new quarterly subject index to TAB, which is far too generic. Improvement in this respect was promised in the near future. These and other instances seem to demonstrate the continued need of the CC.

INDEXES, FRUSTRATION AND LIBRARIANS

G. E. RANDALL
IBM Research Library

If we librarians had easier access to a supply, we might agree with Lorelei Lee that a girl's best friend are her diamonds. The limitations of our profession being what they are, we are more inclined to acknowledge a preference for indexes. That, at least, is realistic of us.

Without indexes we would be lost. Our training and our experiences have led us to place both faith and dependence on those we use regularly. If the index leads us to the information we seek, we have answered another reference query. If it doesn't, we assume the book whose index we are using doesn't include the fact for which we are hunting.

Here we err. Indexes are only as good as the compiler. The failure to locate a desired item in an index does not necessarily mean that the information sought is not included in the text. Sometimes it is, and it is the index which is inadequate.

When this fact is brought to light, the librarian who establishes it has two obligations. The author, editor, or compiler of the work in question may have wearied himself in well doing and may have assumed that his obligation to his audience was fulfilled when the basic portion of his book, the text, was adequately prepared. After all, the index is merely an appendage, almost an afterthought, and certainly a troublesome chore to compile. What he may not realize is that the effort he has put into the preparation of the text may be wasted because the results of the effort, the facts, data, ideas, are not or can not be found if they are not included in the index. The librarian's first obligation is to the author to advise him of the limitation he has placed on his own work.

The second obligation is to his co-workers in the library profession. They must be informed that the work in question contains more data than can be located from the index. With this knowledge at hand the skillful librarian may still be able to satisfy the information requirements of his clientele.

This article was occasioned by an attempt to use the index to **Dissertation Abstracts.** The work is a basic element in the collection of any library which has to exploit the doctoral dissertation literature of the American universities. For a Research Library this literature is most important. It is the one extensive compilation available to us.

The work has limitations. These would be understandable and acceptable if they were spelled out. Apparently the abstracts of the doctoral theses are limited to those which are made available to University Microfilms for sale in microfilm reproduction form. This is implied by the statement in the index issue of vol. 18 (No. 7) which states, "Many of the doctoral dissertations written each year are abstracts in **Dissertation Abstracts** and reproduced in full on microfilm by University Microfilms, Inc."

In the introduction to the same issue is the statement, "In order that this index may be published more promptly, an index to dissertations abstracted in volumes XVIII (six numbers) and XIX (12 numbers) of Dissertation Abstracts will be separately published." From this statement, the reader might reasonably expect that the next index issue would cover the abstracts carried in the preceding issues of the volume. It doesn't.

The author index of the volume is an index to the immediately preceding list in the index, "Doctoral Dissertations, 1957-1958" which is, apparently, a list of the doctoral theses submitted to American Universities during the academic year. This list is arranged by subjects and subdivided by the schools to which they were submitted. It is not an index to **Dissertation Abstracts.** Abstracts can appear only as the theses are submitted to University Microfilms for copying. In many cases the index notation appears in the volume preceding the one carrying the abstract. A spot check of 19 doctoral dissertation abstracts which appeared in volume 19 showed that only five appeared in the index to that volume and eight were carried in the index to volume 18. Six abstracts were not carried in the index to either volume.

Because of the importance of the work to the libraries which buy it, the publisher should consider two basic changes. The introductory matter should state specifically what the index issue is and what it is not. Secondly. the abstracts appearing in each volume should be indexed in that volume.

If the present index issue is a listing of all of the dissertations accepted during the academic year, it is a valid compilation in and of itself. But it should not be presented with the implication that it is an index to the abstracts appearing in the volume. The fact that six of the 19 spot-checked abstracts which appeared in Vol. 19 could not be found in either the index to Vol. 18 or 19 makes the completeness of the index suspect.

Dissertation Abstracts is too important a title to the library profession to have its prestige thoughtlessly jeopardized by inadequately defined and compiled indexes. It is hoped that the publisher will initiate those charges which improve the usefulness of this work.

ELECTRONICS LIBRARY SURVEY

Doris H. Benks

Hughes Aircraft Co.

On August 8, 1960, seventeen telegrams were sent to librarians of the companies listed in the chart "The Big Twenty" on page 130 of the August, 1960, FORTUNE, part of the article titled "The Coming Shakeout in Electronics." Librarians of single division libraries were contacted whenever possible, as follows:

ESTABLISHING ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY AVERAGE TO REDEFINE TECHNICAL LIBRARY REQUIREMENTS NOT INCLUDING SPECIFICATIONS, VENDOR CATALOGS, COMPANY INTERNAL REPORTS OR CORRESPONDENCE. PLEASE WIRE COLLECT YOUR TOTAL TECHNICAL PERSONNEL SERVED AND TOTAL LIBRARY STAFF, LIBRARY SQUARE FEET, VOLUMES, PERIODICALS AND DOCUMENTS, AND LIBRARY STARTING DATE. ANONYMOUS STATISTICS WILL BE RETURNED PROMPTLY.

A total of seventeen wires were sent, and nine replies received. Five librarians in the local area were contacted by telephone, and two articles about single, special library statistics were summarized. These resulted in sixteen total replies; of these, one reported totals for fourteen separate branch libraries and was not included in the tabulation. Results have been tallied from the largest, in terms of personnel served, to the smallest.

COMPANY	PERSONNEL SERVED	LIBRARY STAFF	TOTAL SQ. FT.	TOTAL VOLUMES*	TOTAL** PERIODICALS	TOTAL DOCUMENTS	DATE
A	4500	26	3100	13700	375	4000	1947
B	3000	11	3450	9000	180	3000	1941
C	1730	9	3234	9300	400		1927
D	1500	22	5110	8500	400	65000	1945
E	1200	5	1150	7200	350		1957
F	1100	7	1242	1924	201	25000	1952
G	1100	12	5000	10000	600	12000	1954
H	1070	10	3212	4800	290	8000	1957
I	1000	10	3212	15000	900		1952
J	700	4	1150	191	177	3000	1951
K	500	8	4800	6000	200	20000	1955
L	300	5	1500	3400	400	2500	1958
M	200	6	2375	5435	362		1957
N	200	2	900	1100	260	12000	1950
O		7½	1350	2500	140		1944
TOTAL	17900	147½	45573	98050	5235	217500	
HIGH	4500	26	8000	15000	900	40000	1927
LOW	200	2	900	191	140	2500	1958
MEDIAN	1100	9	3100	6000	350	12000	1952
AVG.	1278	9.12	3038	6536	349	21750	1949

* No definition of inclusion of duplicate copies nor whether bound volumes were included.
** No definition of inclusion of duplicates or routing copies.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF 1961-1962 SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GRADUATE STUDY IN SPECIAL LIBRARIANSHIP

The Special Libraries Association offers three $1,000 scholarships for the academic year 1961-1962 to be used for graduate study in special librarianship leading to a degree at an accredited library school in the United States or Canada.

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Must be received by **February 15, 1961** by the Chairman, Scholarship and Student Loan Fund Committee, Special Libraries Association, 31 East 10th Street, New York 3, New York.

A Student Loan Fund is also available to provide financial assistance to individuals who wish to carry on graduate professional study in special librarianship at an accredited library school in the United States or Canada.

FORMULAS FOR BOOK STOCK CAPACITIES

J. TALLMAN, Engineering Librarian
University of California Library

I.

	Regular Monographs	Oversize Monographs	Bound Periodicals Average
Shelves set	**12" High**	**16" High**	**14" High**
Shelves/section (3')	**6**	**4**	**5**
Books/shelf			
a. Operating capacity	**25**	**30**	**15**
b. Full capacity	**30**	**35**	**20**
Total books/section			
a. Operating capacity	**150**	**120**	**75**
b. Full capacity	**180**	**140**	**100**

II. Ration in Engineering Library — Percentage

Monographs, regular	30
Oversize monographs	3
Bound periodicals	67

III. Examples:

	No. of sections required for Operating Capacity	Full Capacity
30,000 monographs	200	166
3,000 oversize	250	214
67,000 bound periodicals	893	670
100,000 total volumes	1,343	1,050
50,000 total volumes	671	525
500,000 total volumes	6,710	5,250

These figures are based on extensive counts and double checking in the Engineering Library.

Category I would probably hold out quite well for non-engineering collection, but might be changed if size of oversize books is changed. We use 28½ cm for beginning oversize. Main Library uses 25 cm., making more "regular" books oversize.

Category II would change according to the nature of the collection, and also according to breaking point of oversize books, as mentioned above. Also, the Main Library loses space by inter-shelving regular books and bound periodicals.

Category III shows how figures in I & II can be used to calculate capacities for different anticipated total volumes.

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NEW GUIDE WILL AID MANAGEMENT AND LIBRARY ADMINISTRATORS

Special Libraries Association has just published another specialized reference tool entitled **A Checklist for the Organization, Operation and Evaluation of A Company Library.** Compiled by Eva Lou Fisher, formerly Chief Librarian, Missiles and Space Division, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, the **Checklist** provides answers to many problems confronting management, research, technical and administrative personnel as well as library administrators who must start a new library or evaluate one already in operation. Bound in sturdy paper covers, the 64-page booklet sells for $2.00.

Emil Schafer, Director of Specialized Information Services, P. O. Box 2409, San Diego 11, California, has announced an "Index to ASME papers 1950 to 1959."

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Edited by **Paul H. Egli,** U. S. Naval Research Laboratory. 1960. 407 pages. $10.00.

HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS, Volume VII

Polycyclic Compounds Containing Two Hetero Atoms in Different Rings; Compounds with Three Hetero Atoms.
Edited by **Robert C. Elderfield,** University of Michigan. With 8 contributors. January, 1961. In Press.

LEISURE IN AMERICA: A SOCIAL INQUIRY

By **Max Kaplan**, Boston University. 1960. 350 pages. $7.50.

COUPLED MODE AND PARAMETRIC ELECTRONICS

By **William H. Louisell,** Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc. 1960. 268 pages. $11.50.

DIGITAL APPLICATIONS OF MAGNETIC DEVICES

Edited by **Albert J. Meyerhoff,** Burroughs Corporation Research Center. 1960. 604 pages. $14.00.

MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEMS: THE PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM

Edited by **Donald G. Malcolm,** Operations Research Inc., Los Angeles, and **Alan J. Rowe,** System Development Corporation, Santa Monica. General Editor: **Lorimer F. McConnell,** System Development Corporation, Santa Monica. 1960. 374 pages. $7.25.

MECHANICAL-ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HANDBOOK FOR SCHOOL BUILDINGS

By **Harry Terry,** Consulting Engineer. 1960. 424 pages. $9.50.

DRUGS AND BEHAVIOR

Edited by **Leonard Uhr** and **James G. Miller,** both of the University of Michigan. 1960. 676 pages. $10.75.

SEMICONDUCTOR ABSTRACTS: Volume VI — 1958 Issue

Edited by **J. J. Bulloff** and **C. S. Peet,** both of Battelle Memorial Institute. 1961. In Press.

PROGRESS IN VERY HIGH PRESSURE RESEARCH

Proceedings of an International Conference held at Bolton Landing, New York, June, 1960.
Edited by **F. P. Bundy, W. R. Hibbard, Jr.,** and **H. M. Strong,** all of General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, New York. 1961. In Press.

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